

I fully admit that the differences pointed out by the author are fairly constant, and that examples are pretty easily separable from the typical form of *cruenta*. But admitting this does not prove that they ought to be held specifically distinct, and I venture to suggest that they only constitute a recognisable race or variety of an already known species.

The chief object of this note, however, is to make complaint respecting the name which Mr. Ford has imposed upon his so-called species.

When he published *Greegori* as a varietal name, it was already five years previously preceded by Mr. Melvill's varietal name *coloba*,¹ and therefore there is no question I think, which name should be employed if this variety be regarded as a distinct species. Right and justice (*and even courtesy*) at once direct us in the present case.

Mr. Ford is under the impression that Mr. Melvill was in a state of uncertainty whether the form in question was a variety of *cruenta* or *caurica*. I find no such impression conveyed by Mr. Melvill's sentences which are criticised by Mr. Ford. Moreover, in the catalogue of species (l. c., p. 243), Mr. Melvill ranges the var. *coloba* under *cruenta* and in addition gives a representation of the ventral side of the shell (Pl. I, fig. 7).

LAND MOLLUSCA OBSERVED IN THE GASPE REGION.

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About the middle of May last I left Quebec for Gaspé Basin, by the way of Port Dalhousie, N. B. and the steamer "Admiral." It was my intention to spend a week or more in this district collecting shells and insects.

Unfortunately I found the season very backward up there, the weather too was wet or cold during my stay; owing to this but little collecting could be done, and I was more than disgusted having journeyed so far for so little purpose.

The following specimens were taken or seen at Barachois, near Mal Baie; this village is at the inner end of a deep bay, and is distant from Gaspé Basin some 25 miles, and from Percé about 10 miles.

With a few exceptions the land shells collected were found living in the grass on a sandy hillside close to the beach. The open coun-

¹ Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. and Philos. Soc., 1887-8. Ser. 4. Vol. I, pp. 218 and 243.

try was too wet and the woods were too full of snow to be worked at all, in fact it was only in places on the hill side that the snow had melted.

A broad sandy bar, some 5 or 6 miles long, cuts off the ends of the bay at Barachois, leaving a narrow channel at one end: on this bar I was surprised to find *Pupa muscorum* and *Vallonia costata* in the sand under pieces of wood. *Z. radiatulus*, *P. striatella*, *A. harpa* and *F. subcylindrica* occurred here rarely, as well as a *Vertigo*, of which two specimens only were taken.

Helix hortensis was very common on the hillside, generally buried in the sand; several varieties were taken; the plain form seemed to be the least abundant. At the entrance to some burrows I found quite an accumulation of empty shells, and nearly all being entire, many were in very fair condition.

A little collecting under more favorable circumstances would no doubt materially increase this list, from which several of the Northern or universally distributed species are absent.

At Gaspé Basin, *Limnea palustris*, *catascopium*, *desidiosa*, and one *Physa*, most likely *heterostropha*, were found in drift. Some marine species were also taken, but are not yet identified.

Limax campestris Binn. A few.

Vitrina limpida Gld. Frequent. All dead.

Zonites arboreus Say. A few.

“ *radiatulus* Alder. Common.

“ *fulvus* Drap. Two specimens.

Patula alternata Say. Frequent.

“ *striatella* Anth. Common.

Helicodiscus lineatus Say. Rare.

Acanthinula harpa Say. Common.

Tachea hortensis Müll. Abundant.

Vallonia costata Müll. ? A few. Mostly dead.

Pupa muscorum Linn. Frequent.

Vertigo. Two specimens (perhaps two species).

Ferussacia subcylindrica Linn. Common.

Succinea obliqua Say. “

“ *avara* Say. A few.

Carychium exiguum Say. Rare.

¹ Reprinted by permission from the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1892, p. 328.